The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY!

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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Dry Goods at an Immense Reduction---Extraordinary Sale.

Messrs. Gardner & Stewart, corner Market and Fourth streets. No 60, grand opening of new goods to-day, Monday, December 23, 1867, bought at a tremendous sacrifice expressly for this great sale, and will be sold at a large and liberal reduction from prices of last week. Sale exit ordinary positive. We give prices for a few goods--*all new.* Will open *to-day*, Monday, December 23, 1867.

Misses' shawls 75c, reduced from $1 00.
Misses' shawls $1 00, reduced from $1 25.
Misses' shawls $1 25, reduced from $1 50.
Square shawls $2 00, reduced from $2 50.
Square shawls $2 50, reduced from $3.
Long shawls $3 00, reduced from $4 00.
Long shawls $4 50, reduced from $5 00.
English merinos 37½c, reduced from 50c.
English merinos 37½c, reduced from 75c.
Extra dark waterproof $1 00, reduced from $1 25.
White, red and yellow flannels 25c, reduced from 37½c.

One case plaid shirting flannels 20c, reduced from 37½c.

Black alpacas reduced.
White linens 37½c, reduced from 62½c.
White blankets $3 00, reduced from $4 00.
White blankets $4 50, reduced from $6 50.
White blankets $5 00, reduced from $7 00.
Pindas, all wool, 30c, reduced from 62½c.
French muslins reduced 37½c from per yard.
Muslins, bleached and unbleached, at *only six and a quarter cents per yard, reduced* from sixteen and eighteen and three-quarter cents per yard.
Muslins, bleached and unbleached, at *only seven cents per yard, reduced* from nine cents per yard.
Muslins, bleached and unbleached, at *only eight and nine cents, reduced* from ten and eleven cents per yard.
Muslins, bleached and unbleached, at *only twelve and a half cents per yard, reduced* from sixteen and eighteen and three-quarter cents per yard.
Chinchilla cloths, *all colors*, purple, tan, brown Bismarck, olive--same as low as $1 50 per yard; all very cheap.
At 37½c heavy country plaid flannels, *reduced* from 50c.

These goods are *all new* and will be sold, including the balance of our entire stock, at really *Panic Prices*--on the west corner of Market and Fourth streets, No. 60--the great clearance sale of Gardner & Stewart.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS in Dress Goods. A beautiful present for almost nothing, at Barker's great sale.

Specialties for the Holidays

At Putnam & Rouse's Gents' Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street. *A choice stock of goods especially for the Holidays. Rarest bargains ever offered.*

ALPACA POPLINS, black and colored, cheap at Barker's great sale.

Ladies' Furs at Low Prices.

Siberian Squirrel Muffs 14 00, $7 00, $8 00. Water Mink Muffs at $3 00, $5 50, $4 00. Berthas, Collars, Capes, Circulars and Children's Furs. Large stock, all kinds, cheap, on west corner Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT is supplied with the latest styles, materials and trimmings. The superiority in taste and workmanship of garments made by our house is established, and we are offering great bargains in ready-made clothing. J. W. Barker & Co.

Cargo's Photographs and Paintings.

For seventeen years R. M. Cargo has supplied superior likenesses in this city and still makes the best at very low rates. All styles, plain and colored. Remember the location, Dispatch Buildings, near the Postoffice, and Allegheny, next to the Railroad Depot.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements--jobbing lots from the Eastern American sales--Brocades, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Men's Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Rare Chances for Gifts

At the Universalist's Fair *this week* at City Hall.

Holiday Presents.

Don't forget that Cargo furnishes the best and most artistic of photographs, plain and colored. Remember, Dispatch Buildings, and Allegheny, next to Railroad Depot.

LADIES' LAMB'S WOOL HOSE, reduced from $1 00 to 50c per pair, slightly soiled, at Barker's sale *this day.*

Holiday Suits.

Anderson & Wilson, the well known Fashionable Merchant Tailors, No. 129 Fourth, near Smithfield street, are making up for their customers the most elegant Holiday Suits. This firm enjoys a great reputation for making the best clothing. Our readers will consult their interests by calling on their tailors or by giving their order to Anderson & Wilson. Don't forget the address, No. 129 Fourth, near Smithfield street.

ENGLISH MERINOS reduced from 50 cents to 30 cents per yard, at Barker's sale *this day.*

Furs, Furs, Furs.

Large stock, all grades, new and cheap, from $4 50 a set to any price. Bargains we are giving on the west corner of Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

MORE of those heavy Balmoral Skirts, $1 25, at Barker's *this day.*

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

BEAUTIFUL heavy Check Silks, $1 12½, at Barker's sale *this day.*

Rare Chances for Gifts

At the Universalist's Fair *this week* at City Hall.

DR. AHORN will be professionally at his rooms, 134 Smithfield street, from January 15th to the 20th.

A GREAT JOB in Black Cloth Sacques, some as low as $2 50, at Barker's great sale *this day.*

Universalist Fair

At City Hall every night. Grand Promenade every night from 10 to 12 P. M., at City Hall.

FRENCH MERINOS greatly reduced in price, at Barker's sale.

For Holiday Gifts.

Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Haeh's Tobacco Emporium, No. 90 Second street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

100 PAIRS beautiful $2 00, all wool, Blankets, reduced to $5 00 per pair, at Barker's great sale *this day.*

Loaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York Seed, New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

PLAID POPLINS, all wool, at 50 cents *this day* at Barker's. These goods have been sold at 75 and at $1 00 $1 25.

The Universalist Fair

At City Hall--rare and beautiful display. Go by all means, and don't forget the "shop" in the evening.

WHOLESALE buyers of Dry Goods should visit the great closing out sale at Barker's *this week.*

The Daily Commercial

THE GETTYSBURG GIFT CONCERT.—The statement of Congressman Van Wyck, relative to the value of the principal gifts in the distribution for the benefit of the Gettysburg Soldiers' Orphans' Asylum, has met with a decided refutation from the owner of the farm in New Jersey, and from Messrs. Browne, Spaulding & Co., who attest the genuineness and superiority of the diamond prizes now on exhibition at Genin's, in New York.

A LETTER from Mexico says: "Not long before the sad end of his career, Maximilian had his court at Orizaba. It is noteworthy that the building which he occupied as his palace was recently fitted up in expectation of the arrival of Gen. Banks and Gov. Morton, in addition to the other American gentlemen who had accompanied Senor Romero to the capital—among them Gen. Babcock, a staff officer of Gen. Grant, Mr. J. N. Tiffe, a commercial friend of the Liberal Government in New York, and Gen. Sturm, late of the staff of Gov. Morton. The two most distinguished Americans having failed to arrive, their countrymen and representatives were not the less hospitably lodged in the palace of Maximilian. By orders of President Juarez, the house had been furnished in the most sumptuous manner, preparatory to the arrival of the expected guests of the Government."

An explanation of the objects of the intended visit of Gen. Banks, if not of Gov. Morton, and the reasons why it was abandoned would perhaps be an interesting item of news. A Mexican journal some time since put forth the statement that Gen. Banks's proposed visit had reference to an extensive filibustering scheme, which a premature disclosure exploded.

THE HOME, in West Houston street, New York, has been in operation about two years. The manager's report states that "The whole enterprise has proved a success. Want of room has prevented its full development; but it is a working fact." During the first year of its existence, 112 inmates were received. Of these 11 were returned to their friends; 32 were provided with places in respectable families in the city and country; 14 dismissed for misconduct; 8 went to other institutions; 8 sent to the hospital; 12 went at their own request, and 30 remained in the Institution. Ten of those for whom places were found, did not remain in them, and were presumed to have returned to their evil habits. The managers say in regard to the failures, "The proportion is less than we had a right to expect; and the number we may reasonably consider as saved, amounts to more than 60 per cent. of those received."

"The *central idea* of the Institute is to *prevent* crime, as well as to reform. To reach those not yet hardened; to save those straitened, tempted, perhaps fallen, but not yet committed to a life of sin; while at the same time no sincere applicant is turned away." * * * * *

"To the public, the benefit is offered that material—not only unproductive, but destructive to all it touches—is rescued and made useful. The poor, tempted or ruined woman, who must otherwise have lingered out a few years in misery, preying upon society, is transformed into an active worker in some channel of mental or manual self-reliance."

Truly a most commendable charity, and one which Christian people have in this vicinity heretofore entirely neglected.

It is reported that at Burning Springs, West Virginia, they use gas for cooking, heating dwelling and business houses, lighting the streets, running engines, &c. For several years this gas was allowed to escape from the wells, no one thinking it worth while to attempt turning it to any use.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The residence of Prof. Jones, in Nashville, together with a valuable library and private papers, was destroyed by fire Saturday.

The funeral of Admiral Palmer took place in New York, Saturday.

The celebrated Petersen abandonment case has been settled, the court deciding that Mrs. Petersen was mistaken in the man she supposed to have been her husband.

The official papers terminating the Russian extension of the Western Union Telegraph were executed December 16th, the Russian Government, by its Minister, Baron Stoeckle, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, by its officers, mutually releasing each other from the engagements into which they had entered to secure European telegraphic communication by the Pacific Coast and Russian Empire.

A passenger train on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was thrown from the track at Walpole on Saturday morning, in consequence of a broken rail, and rendered a complete wreck. Fifteen or twenty persons were seriously injured, and two will probably die.

Another of the machine shops of A. & W. Sprague, in Augusta, Me., was burned Saturday. Loss large.

The receipts from internal revenue the past week were not quite two millions, and for the fiscal year commencing with June last to date ninety-six millions.

A destructive fire broke out in the village of Chateauqua, Franklin county, N. Y., Friday night, burning the stores occupied by John Hughes, Hall & Childs, and A. H. Miller, and the dwellings of R. McClean and Dr. George Howe. Loss $25,000; insured for $5,000.

Four large distilleries were seized in Philadelphia on Saturday, by Collector John Miller, acting under orders of the Revenue Board, on a charge of defrauding the Government by false returns.

The Radical Judicial Convention held in Nashville on Saturday was one of the most stormy political meetings ever held in Tennessee. Nearly 2,000 negroes were present, and the Convention, after adjourning from the Court House to the Capitol, there broke up in confusion, not making a nomination for Attorney General. H. H. Lurton was nominated for Chancellor, John H. Smith for the Criminal Court, and Judge Eugene Correy for Circuit Judge. While Correy was speaking he was knocked down by Judge M. T. Bolen, an opposing candidate in the Convention, and the present Circuit Judge. Both were arrested. Correy is a Northern man.

A weekly Catholic journal is to be started in New Orleans, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The publication will be entitled the *Morning News*, and will be under the supervision of three priests and two laymen, appointed by the Archbishop.

The elephant Romeo, in winter quarters at Hatboro', Montgomery county, in this State, killed his keeper, Williams, on Thursday. He had been in an angry mood and was punished by Williams, who undertook to wash the animal's face, when he turned upon him, dashed him to the ground and thrust his tusk through his body. Williams only lived an hour. He belonged to London, Canada West, and leaves a wife, but no family.

A dispatch to the *Herald* tells this story of the murder of General Montes in Hayti: General Leon Montes was murdered in his dungeon at Cape Haytien. Although he had been kept without food for four days, the poison that was at length administered to him proved ineffectual. Salnave finally ordered Delorme to smother him, but in this he could not succeed. Having failed in all other plans, he stabbed him with a chisel. Even this did not do him roughly that Montes suffered the most atrocious torments. The body was delivered to his friends almost entirely naked. It was conveyed on boards to the country by his friends. The brother of General Montes has been captured and chained down in the bloody bed of the late murdered prisoner.

BY MAILS.

The Dunderburg (now the Rochambeau) has sailed from Cherbourg to Lorient, to try her fifteen-inch guns against a plated battery wall. The result is anxiously looked forward to in both France and England, and (says a foreign paper) will be a good basis for the Ordnance Select Committee to work on in future.

The Superior *Chronicle* says that Lake Superior was navigable this year for 225 days, and for the past thirteen years an average of 229 days, or upward of seven months of navigable season in each year.

Late foreign papers inform us of the result of a local election in the city of Lyons, France. All the candidates, fourteen in number, for the Council General, and the Councils of Arrondissement, who were voted for by the democratic opposition, were elected by immense majorities.

A correspondent of the Joliet *Republican* chronicles a feat that out-Westons Weston. He saw a family of seven—father, wife and five children—who walked all the way from a small town in Canada, 1,000 miles from Chicago, and whip he saw them at Channahon, were nearly at their destination, their mother's home in Ottawa. The father was very poor, and supported his family by doing small jobs of tinkering at the houses on the road.

An ohio school committee-man, hearing that three colored children were attending a public school, determined to turn them out. He went to the school house, but not knowing the children, who had sandy hair, and being near-sighted, he kicked out the wrong scholars and sent home three curly headed white children, much to the disgust of all the copperheads in town, who have not yet made a mistake, reinstated the dark skinned white children and dismissed the light skinned colored ones.

It was some time ago proposed to divide the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, but the committee appointed by the last Convention of that Church in Ohio to consider the propriety of the division has decided to report against it for reasons of a financial character.

An editor appearing among the delegates to the late Manufacturers' Convention, at Cleveland, when called upon to give the nature of his employment, said he "manufactured public opinion." He was admitted. From what tax did *he* want to be relieved?

FROM PETERSBURGH, OHIO.

Lyceum Literary Society Entertainment ---Pleasant Occasion.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PETERSBURGH, O., December 14, 1867.

Notwithstanding the severe cold and almost impassable condition of the roads, quite a respectable audience assembled last night to witness the performances of the Lyceum Literary Society, at Hoover's Hall. The performances were introduced by Mr. G. Schiller, who, in an able address, traced the progress of oratory from the earliest ages to the present. Among the performances of especial merit, were the following: Declamation by C. F. Winter; "Verdant Gentility," a farce. Principal characters rendered by Miss Lou Schiller, G. Schiller and Fred. Musser: "Potato Pudding," principal characters rendered by Miss C. Stohl and G. A. Martin; Declamation by C. Schiller, and the screaming farce of "the Intelligence Office," principal characters by G. Schiller, Fred. Musser and C. Selter.

The performances were enlivened by music by a string band, and some songs by the quartette belonging to the society. The German song, "The Long and Weary Day," was finely rendered. This society is doing a good work in this place. VIATOR.

UNIONTOWN, PA.

Soldiers' Orphans' Entertainments.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 21, 1867.

The Soldiers' Orphan School, located at this place, under the control of Rev. A. H. Waters, gave entertainments on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, in the Court House. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity both evenings, every seat being occupied and many having to stand. The entertainments, prepared and managed by Mr. Waters and lady and the teachers, Miss Smith and Mr. Hevok, consisted of charades, songs, declamations, dialogues, tableaux and dramatic scenes. The performances were all creditable, and some of them very superior, and taken as a whole, the entertainments were a entire success, and were highly appreciated by the large audiences.

The string band of this place and Mr. Benitz, of Pittsburgh, assisted in the musical department.

The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of a Cabinet Organ and a library for the use of the school. CARLOS.

THE greatest snow storm recorded in Russia occurred on the steppes of Kirgheez, in Siberia, in 1627, destroying 285,000 horses, 50,400 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep and 10,000 camels. The greatest recorded in England is that of 1814, in which, for forty-eight hours, the snow fell so furiously that drifts of sixteen, twenty, and even twenty-four feet were recorded in various places. In the south of Scotland, in 1820, there were thirteen drifty days, which killed nine-tenths of all the sheep. On Eskdale Moor, out of 20,000 only 45 were left alive, and the sheperds every where built up huge semi-circular wall of the dead creatures, to afford shelter to the living till the gale should end. An inch an hour is thought to be the average rate of deposit, though four inches are said to have fallen during the severe storm in New York, January 3, 1859.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

SOUTHERN PRESIDENTIAL MOVE.

A CHASE CONVENTION PROPOSED.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Civil Officers Desire its Continuance.

The Democratic National Convention.

Retrenchment Proceedings.

APPOINTMENTS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

Inquiry as to How They Are Made.

Regulating Wages of Freedmen.

Fenian Spies in Every City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1867.

A Dull Day.

The absence of so many Senators and Members, together with a general departure of the outside crowd of politicians, has given Washington the first dull day of the holiday recess.

A Presidential Move.

Intimations are held out in the evening papers that a movement is on foot among the Southern radicals to get up another Presidential Convention, on the ground that the Southern States will not be represented in Congress by the 30th of May and that, therefore, they will be unable to send delegates to the Chicago Convention. The new movement is represented as being in the interest of Judge Chase.

Steedman Still in the Field.

The announcement that Gen. Steedman has withdrawn as a candidate for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, does not seem to be confirmed. He was at the White House to-day, and had a long conference with the President.

The Democracy.

The National Democratic Convention meet here on Monday evening, to take measures of preparation for the coming Presidential campaign. A National Club Room for the dissemination of documents, will probably be inaugurated.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

It is learned that in spite of General Howard's recommendation for discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau in July next, a combined effort is being made on the part of the civil employees throughout the South to bring an influence to bear upon Congress to have the bureau continued for another year. Gen. Grant, however, seems to be of the opinion that the District Commanders, with the force under them, can discharge all the duty now performed by the large army of civilians in the service of the Bureau, with scarcely any additional expense. It is very significant, that a body so thoroughly radical as the Virginia Convention does not desire the continuance of the Bureau.

The White House.

The usual number of visitors attended the White House to-day. Secretaries McCulloch and Seward had interviews with the President.

Prince Salm-Salm.

The Princess Salm-Salm was seeking an interview to solicit the friendly offices of the President in behalf of her husband, now imprisoned in Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1867.

Democratic Convention.

The National Intelligencer to-morrow will contain an article in favor of Indianapolis as the best place to hold the Democratic National Convention.

Appointments in Public Service.

The Joint Committee on Retrenchment has appointed three of its members—Representative Jenckes and Senators Patterson and Williams—a sub-committee to inquire into the mode of appointments to the public service, and the abolition of useless offices and sinecures. To obtain information on which to act Mr. Jencke's has addressed a circular letter to the heads of bureaus and offices, propounding thirty-seven questions, which he desired them to answer in writing, and to accompany with such comments on the best method of making the civil service more efficient as they may see fit to make. Especial inquiry is made as to whether those employed have given evidence of their fitness for such employment by a civil examination; whether any of them pursued any course of study before appointment, with the special view of qualifying them for the service; how many have been appointed for merit and qualification alone, without political or personal influence and without regard to political or personal considerations; whether meritorious persons have not been discharged and their places have not been filled by others, who have not been in the service who have been backed by political influence, and whether the civil service could not be made more efficient and economical by making appointments in the lowest grades only out of candidates selected by test examinations and by a system of promotions by test examinations with assured employment.

Wages of Freedmen.

Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau report that organizations are being formed throughout the Gulf States to fix the rates at which the freedmen must work. The members pledge themselves not to hire any one who leaves or is discharged by another member, nor to lease any land to freedmen, or to permit their hands to keep animals, and to insist upon labor on every week day from sun rise to sunset; the wages for first-class hands are twelve dollars per month and rations, or eighteen dollars per month without rations—one-third of the pay to be retained until the end of the year.

Direct Taxes in the South.

Congress suspended some time since the law providing for the collection of direct taxes at the South, until January, 1868, and the Tax Commissioners on duty there were dismissed. During the past month many of these Commissioners have applied to be reinstated on the first of next month, and others have presented their petitions to be appointed at that time. Secretary McCulloch believing that the Southern people are not in a condition to pay the tax, submitted the propriety of a further extension to the House Committee on Ways and Means. No action was taken on the subject, but the Secretary will not appoint any tax commissioners or take any other steps towards the collection of the tax until after the re-assembling of Congress.

The South-West Pass.

The Engineer Department has received information that the channel at the Southwest Pass of the Mississipi, has been excavated to a depth of eighteen feet by a dredging machine. A German steamer which drew eighteen feet has passed out to sea, without touching bottom.

Fenian Spies.

Some of the Fenians here are excited over a rumor that the British Legation has a paid corps of spies in every large city in the Union, who ascertain the movements of their circles, and enable the authorities in England and Ireland to know the errands of emissaries sent there.

Rights of American Citizens.

The proceedings of a public meeting in Pittsburgh, praying that reparation shall be made by the British government for the imprisonment and murder of American citizens, have been laid before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1867.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL BULLETIN.

Fractional currency issued during the week, $579,000; amount forwarded, $458,604; national bank notes issued, $145,000; fractional currency destroyed, $264,000.

THE HOLIDAYS.

General Grant has ordered the closing of the War Department and bureaus Christmas and New Years, and fixed the hours for the intervening week at 9 to 12, and allowed half the clerks to be absent.

IMPORTANT LAW CASES.

J. H. Sullivan arrived yesterday from Louisiana, and is understood to be preparing for an argument in a test case to be heard in the Supreme Court, which will involve all issues raised by reason of the military orders issued in the South since 1861. Eminent counsel, both from the North and South, are in consultation with him, and the issue will be thoroughly examined.

Writs of error were this morning granted by Justice Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the District, in two cases of confiscation in which judgment was given by the District Court here in 1863. Caleb Cushing is counsel for the complainants. The cases will be tried next January at the general term.

In the Supreme Court of this District to-day, the case of Smithson against Edwin M. Stanton, for alleged false imprisonment, was to have been tried before Justice Wylie, but at the request of counsel it was postponed for a few days. Among the counsel for Stanton are Attorney General Stanbery, James T. Brady, and Judge Pierrepont of New York.

COLONEL PARKER.

Careful inquiry into the facts relative to the mysterious disappearance of Colonel E. S. Parker, Indian Chief on General Grant's staff, shows that the story has been told by some papers in a most extravagant and sensational manner. He was to have been married on Tuesday morning, and a large number of civil and military officials and prominent citizens had been invited. The tale that great crowds of invited guests were present at the church at the appointed time—that General Grant was there in full uniform, accompanied by his staff—that he and they were as much in the dark as anybody else—is all pure fiction. Colonel Parker's disappearance was known to his associates on the staff on Sunday morning, and some search was made for him on that day. When Monday morning came the fact that he was missing was communicated to General Grant, and soon thereafter to the expectant bride and her family. Diligent search was at once instituted for Col. Parker, and kept up all day and evening, but without finding the least trace of him. On the following morning, before the time set for the wedding, the more intimate friends of both parties interested were notified of the material facts, and accordingly none of them went to the church. Search was kept up all day by experienced officers, but no tidings of the missing man could be obtained. Early in the evening that day he appeared at one of the leading hotels, and was given a room, whence he sent word of his whereabouts to headquarters. A hundred stories as to the cause of his disappearance have been afloat, nearly all of which reflected upon his character as an officer and a gentleman. He is at present sick and under medical treatment. The facts will doubtless be established in a few days. At present it may suffice to say that his explanation fully relieves him from the terrible stigma of dishonor with which he has been charged. It is, in a word, that he is the victim of certain Indians of the tribe to which he belongs, who are bitterly hostile to his marriage with any woman of his own choice. He says they waylaid him on Saturday evening, as he was returning from General Grant's, enticed him to their room, there drugged him heavily, kept him in that condition for sixty hours, and then abandoned him, with the expectation that he would die from the effects of the dose administered. This story, strange as it may appear, is credited at headquarters.

Another correspondent says this story is not credited in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 22.

SUSPENSION OF MEXICAN LEGATION.

The Secretary of State learns from Mexico that the Mexican Government has felt itself obliged, though with great reluctance, to grant leave of absence to Mr. Mariscal, their Charge d'Affairs here. The sole cause for this leave of absence, which, under the circumstances, produces a temporary suspension of the Mexican Legation, is the domestic situation of Mr. Mariscal. The State Department is assured that a full Minister will soon be sent to the United States.

LAW TO REGULATE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The House Committee on Public Lands have agreed to report a bill forbidding all further sale of public lands, except as provided for by the pre-emption and homestead laws. The design is to prevent future speculation in the public domain, and secure to settlement and actual tillage the vast tract of land hereafter disposed of by the government.

LABORERS IN LOUISIANA.

The Assistant Commissioner of Louisiana reports to the Freedmen's Bureau that the number of laborers of all classes, male and female, is stated to be 294,000, and the aged and helpless of both sexes, 190,000 in that State.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 22, 1867.

VESSELS LIBELLED.

On Friday and yesterday libels were filed in the United States District Court against the steamers Saxonia, Hibernia, Siberia, City of Washington, City of Baltimore, Nebraska and Britannia, of European lines, for alleged violation of the passenger law in the matter of the construction of berths. Bonds no doubt will be given and the steamers as soon as they have arrived in port.

ENVOY FROM DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

A Havana special says an envoy has been sent to the United States Government by Dominican authority, probably in relation to the sale or lease of Samana.

SURRENDER OF HAYTIEN CAPITAL.

It was reported at Port au Prince that the capital of Hayti had surrendered to Cabral.

AFFAIRS IN JAMAICA.

The finances of Jamaica are much depressed. A deficiency of fifty thousand pounds sterling was to be made up by additional duties. A negro insulted American Consul Gregg by striking him in the face with a billiard cue, but Mr. Gregg summarily chastised his black aggressor.

GENERAL LERSNADI.

The new Captain-General of Cuba, arrived at Havana yesterday, and was received with the most cordial demonstrations of welcome.

ACCIDENT AT AN ORE BED.

A bank which was being undermined at an ore bed at South Shaftsburg, Vermont, caved in on Thursday, falling about forty feet, and burying a number of men. Eight from negroes whose contracts he had approved in Alabama, were recently tarred and varnished by negroes.

MURDER BY WHOLESALE.

A negro man, his wife, mother and children were recently murdered in Baldwin county, Alabama.

PUNISHMENT OF MURDERERS DEMANDED.

The *Times'* Panama letter says: I learn by private advices from Carthagena that Mr. Seward having demanded in positive terms that the officers and others engaged in the massacre of the Confederate officers in the streets of that city should be punished, several military officers concerned voluntarily surrendered to the civil authorities, and are now nominally prisoners. From investigations already made, no doubt the civil as well as military authorities either connived at the massacre or were privy to the fact that it was to take place.

MOSQUERA SENT TO PERU.

The *Herald's* Panama letters say: Mosquera sailed for Peru. The guard which accompanied him to Panama still remained there, much to the discomfort of President Olarte. General Herran had published a pamphlet defending his operations in the purchase of the R. R. Cayle.

QUITO.

Quito correspondence of the 15th say the approaching election for Presidency was the main topic. Dr. Erping seemed to be the favorite candidate.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, steamship Hermann, from Bremen, December 7th, and Southampton 10th.

Division of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

The Committee appointed by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to consider the ripeness of that Diocese for a second division, met in Philadelphia on the 16th instant. The Committee, after mutual conference, concluded that a division on the proposed line, including Philadelphia and the four adjacent counties, could not be consummated. They also resolved that, in their judgment, the most feasible division would be a longitudinal line, leaving the fourteen eastern counties in the old diocese, and thirty counties of the middle section in the new diocese; the latter to be called Pittsburgh (on completing all the western counties. This line will leave in the old diocese the counties of Chester, Delaware, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Lehigh, Bucks, Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna, Wayne and Pike. The next step is to ask each minister and vestry in the thirty counties that it is proposed to set off if they are separately in favor of or against the division, and then to report their answers to the Diocesan Convention that is to assemble in Philadelphia on the second Thursday of next May. If a majority of the clerical and lay deputies vote in favor of the division, and if the Bishop of the diocese assents, the approval of the General Convention, which will most readily follow, in New York, will consummate the division. The subject, therefore, must pass through four ordeals before it can be accomplished. 1st. The approval of a large majority of the clergy and parishes in the proposed new diocese. 2d. The approval of the Diocesan Convention. 3d. The assent of the Bishop, who has a veto, and who can also take either diocese. 4th. The approbation of the General Convention, which includes the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, in which the clergy and laity may vote separately.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's grain elevator in Toledo was destroyed by fire Saturday night. About sixty thousand bushels of grain, mostly wheat, were consumed with it, which will not exceed seven thousand dollars per mile. Something over one hundred thousand dollars of stock has been subscribed, and it is confidently expected that enough can be taken to complete the gradation and masonry. A committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to secure their influence and aid. Also, to secure a Charter the present winter. It is the determination of the present Company to prosecute the enterprise with energy.

An express train from New York for Boston ran into a freight train, yesterday morning, near Natick. James McCurdy, brakeman, is supposed to be fatally injured. Several passengers were more or less hurt, none seriously.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

FENIAN MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Precautionary Measures Taken.

Attack on the Holy See Feared.

French Policy on Roman Question.

Sale of Church Property in Italy.

Hostilities Resumed in Candia.

The Turks Armed with Breech-Loaders.

The Opening of Japanese Ports.

REORGANIZATION OF FRENCH ARMY.

Debate in Corps Legislatiff.

The Italian Ministry Defeated.

Women and Children Fired Upon.

The Fenians.

LONDON, December 21.—The Government is still taking precautionary measures to guard against the expected movement of the Fenians. The troops yesterday dispatched to Portsmouth were to-day sent to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

LONDON, December 12.—The London *Observer*, in its issue of Saturday, says that the British Government, in all the extraordinary precautions which it is now taking against the Fenians, is acting with a full knowledge of their secret plans. The alarm caused by the Fenians in this city is subsiding.

Opening of Japanese Ports.

LONDON, December 23.—Advices from Japan announce that in accordance with the treaty concluded with the commissioners of foreign powers, the ports of Yeddo and Osaka will be thrown open to foreigners for settlement and commerce on the 29th of January.

Austrian Constitution Promulgated.

VIENNA, December 22.—The new Constitution of the district, which recently passed the Reichsrath, has been promulgated throughout the Empire by Imperial Decree.

Reorganization of French Army.

PARIS, December 22.—The bill for the reorganization of the army, which has been under discussion for the past week in the Senate, was introduced in the Corps Legislatif by M. Gressier, and was debated during the sitting yesterday. M. Gressier, in reporting the bill, made a speech explaining its features and defending the character of the measure. He denied that it was a preparation for an early war, because in reality it would operate to reduce the present effective force of the army. He insisted the measure was intended only as a wise provision for the necessities of the future.

M. Rouher, the Minister, also spoke in support of the bill. He strongly protested against the opinion which had been expressed, that the introduction of the bill looked to a war with a foreign power, and declared the bill was not proposed by the Government as a temporary expedient to meet an immediate contingency, but as a permanent measure to improve the organization and promote the general efficiency of the military forces of the Empire.

Mr. Jules Favre made a powerful speech in opposition to the bill. Toward the close of the sitting, a vote was taken and the ministry was sustained by a majority of the Chamber.

Italian Ministry Defeated.

FLORENCE, December 22.—The long and animated debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the policy of the Government, which began on Monday, terminated yesterday. A final vote was taken and the Ministry was defeated by a majority of two. The announcement of the result was received by the opposition with loud cheers.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, December 22.—The royal mail steamship Persia, from New York on the 11th inst., arrived at this port to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, December 22.—A dispatch from Lisbon reports the American bark Palermo, from New Orleans October 25 for Vigo, Spain, ashore on the coast of Portugal near Arcy.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, December 22.—United States bonds 72½ for issue of 1862.

BY MAILS.

NEW YORK, December 22.—By the arrival of the steamship Herman, from Southampton December 10th, details of news three days later have been received.

Le Pays says: Our correspondent at Rome continues to believe in the imminence of a new attack against the Holy See.

La France says there is a dissension in the ministry in consequence of the declarations made by M. Rouher.

The *Moniteur De Soir*, in reference to the speech of M. Mousier, says the Senate recognized with M. Mousier that the position of the Government on the Roman question is one of moderation, and that the ordre of the day was adopted in testimony of confidence in the policy of the Emperor, and approbation of the acts and language of the Minister, to whom is entrusted the honor of carrying it into execution.

The speeches of M. Mousier and M. Rouher in the French Senate on the Roman question have naturally aroused the susceptibilities of Italian legislators, and accordingly both in the Senate and Deputies Gen. Menabrea has been asked what attitude the Government would assume on the Roman question, at the same time being informed that Parliament was ready to support the Government in claiming Rome for Italy. General Menabrea explained to the Senate that neither the Government, and agreed to the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously, as to the order of the day: The Senate, considering the declaration of the ministry and that of the Government will manfully maintain the rights and dignity of the nation and hasten to its legitimate completion, passes to the order of the day.

FLORENCE, December 8.—The rumor that Garibaldi has left Caprera is unfounded. The sales of ecclesiastical property from the 15th of August to the 6th of December, have realized the sum of 30,802,988, francs, or 8,425,-720 in excess of the official valuation.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 7.—Intelligence published here announces that hostilities, again broke out in Candia, November 22d. Turkish reinforcements had been sent thither, as well as breech-loaders. In consequence of representations made to the Russian Consul, Russian vessels had resumed taking away fugitives from the island.

It is learned that the Viceroy of Egypt refused to pay tribute due to the Porte, requiring that the latter should take into account the cost incurred by Egypt in sending troops to Candia.

PARIS, December 22.—Accounts from Crete are of a stirring character. The Turks at Drallscari fired upon a company of five hundred women and children who were on the eve of embarking for Greece. A number of them were killed, and those who escaped were picked up by the commander of a Russian man-of-war and safely landed at Periansa. All the Christian powers except the United States and Great Britain unite in placing their ships at the disposal of those who wish to escape from Crete to Greece.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—In the consolidation of the New York and Pennsylvania Cross-cut railroads from Corry to Brocton, the name of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh railroad has been adopted, with a view of taking in the Pittsburgh trade over the Oil Creek, the Farmers' and the Allegheny Valley railroads. Mr. S. W. Stewart, of Corry, has been appointed director, in the place of Jas. C. Fargo, of Buffalo.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the proposed railroad from Homer to Cherry Tree and Indiana county, Pa., was held on December 5th, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Porter Kinports; Vice Presidents, J. M. Guthrie; Treasurer, W. N. Prothero; Secretary, T. B. Camp; Directors, W. N. Prothero, J. M. Guthrie, J. W. Williams, Isaac Empfield, Peter Coy, J. G. Stewart, E. B. Baker, Joseph P. Douthett. The maps and profile of the route surveyed were laid before the Board by Mr. Barrett, demonstrating that a practicable and cheap route can be obtained, the grading of which will not exceed seven thousand dollars per mile. Something over one hundred thousand dollars of stock has been subscribed, and it is confidently expected that enough can be taken to complete the gradation and masonry. A committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to secure their influence and aid. Also, to secure a Charter the present winter. It is the determination of the present Company to prosecute the enterprise with energy.

The Printers' Union just formed at Scranton proposes to allow women to work in their offices. They will have some trouble in getting a charter from the National Union with such a clause in their Constitution.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE ANGOLA TRAGEDY.

IDENTIFYING

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE purchase of St. Thomas is not likely to be consummated, the Senate Committee being unanimously opposed to the treaty, which will be reported to the Senate for discussion and defeat. The feeling of economy is growing stronger, else the purchase would be made, backed as the proposal is by many reasons which ordinarily prevail.

VALLANDIGHAM appears to be gaining ground in the Ohio Senatorial contest. An important point in his favor has been gained by obtaining possession of the State Central Committee, who have called a State Convention to meet on the 8th day of January. The object of this movement is to create an outside pressure from the Democratic masses with whom he is the favorite. A serious breach has unquestionably been made in THURMAN'S ranks, and the leaders who have counted on an easy victory for him are by no means as confident as they were.

GEN. STEEDMAN has gone to New Orleans. His business is to see Gen. HANCOCK about the Presidency, and he has gone as the messenger from the White House. Mr. JOHNSON has a programme, and HANCOCK has the honor of having been chosen his instrument. A variety of motives are in the case, not the least of which is a desire to head off GRANT, between whom and Mr. JOHNSON no love is being lost just now. Besides this, the Democratic party must be spited for having slighted the President. In addition to this the man has really come to believe that he can control the politics of the country, and has an idea of setting up for himself, after he has killed off PENDLETON, SEYMOUR & Co., with HANCOCK. Gen. STEEDMAN, therefore, goes down to New Orleans to groom the Commander of the Fifth District.

WENDELL PHILLIPS labors under the impression that nobody but himself dares to tell the truth. In a late lecture he said;

> Twenty years ago I took to the best editor in New England the most independent and fearless, Jos. T. Buckingham, an article of which I asked the insertion, by which he really saved my life, and as I handed it to him, "of course I will print it, but it will cost we 100 subscribers." "Then print it at once," I said. Well, I flung it into the stove, unwilling to ask the Sheridan at such a cost, and turned to him, saying, "have you lived so long and not learned that a journal should have $100,000 capital, and its editor $50,000 private fortune before he can afford to tell what he thinks?"

With Mr. PHILLIPS—judging from his own course—independence consists in putting forth extravagant ideas and making exaggerated statements. It is probable that he would call BRICK POMERY an independent editor. There may have been no independent editors twenty years ago—for there were few BRICK POMEROYS then—but as for the present time, we fancy the trouble with Mr. PHILLIPS arises from the fact there are so many.

THE heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday caused our rivers to come up rapidly, and last evening there were nearly nine feet of water in the Monongahela channel, and rising. During Saturday and yesterday the greatest activity prevailed on the wharves, and steamers and steam tugs, with their tows, as well as "broadhorns," were being put in readiness for an early departure. The coal famine in the cities and towns along the Ohio River incited our coal dealers and shippers to unusual efforts to furnish relief while the opportunity for so doing presented itself. Within the next twenty-four hours twenty-five tug boats, with three hundred and two barges, containing *three million one hundred and fifty-one thousand bushels of coal*, will have taken their departure for Cincinnati, Louisville and points below. Should all this coal reach the markets it is designed for, it will afford material relief to those who are suffering for want of fuel.

THE *World* has become deeply concerned for Gen. GRANT on account of his "reticence." It is probable that it has not seen the General's letter to the President, bearing date more than four months ago, wherein he frees his mind in a manner that leaves nothing unsaid that could be said with advantage. On that, as on other occasions—for instance his protest against the removal of SHERIDAN—he opened like a battery. Indeed, Gen. GRANT, in the matter of speaking and writing, is very much like a battery which opens only when there is occasion for it and never for effect or fun; and, like a well served battery, too, he sends his shots straight to the point with deliberation and effect. The truth is, Gen. GRANT times his speaking with rare wisdom—a fact which his countrymen have come to recognize and appreciate. A while ago it is probable that there were some not opposed to him who desired him to be more communicative, in other words, play the aspirant, make bids for the Presidency after the fashion of the politicians, and submit himself to the direction of those whose mission is to "fix things"—political doctors famous chiefly for killing the patient. It is no exaggeration to say that no man, at present in public life, in whatever it fails to him to do, more fully realizes the highest expectations of even his most ardent admirers than General GRANT. If statesmanship consists, while occupying high positions, in dealing practically and successfully with public affairs, then certainly General GRANT, though making no pretensions, is fully entitled to be credited with that quality. Those who knew him best early spoke of him as a man equal to the performance, not creditably merely, but in a manner that would leave little to be desired, of the duties of any station he would accept. To this order of men General GRANT unquestionably belongs.

A CONTEST NOT TO BE GIVEN UP.

Something like one hundred millions of dollars is lost to the Treasury every year by the whisky frauds. We hear little of similar frauds by shoe, iron and other manufacturers, and we presume that on them the law is enforced. Can there be a reasonable excuse given for not collecting the whisky tax to the last dollar, and thereby correspondingly relieve the necessaries from taxation? The relief from taxation asked for by manufacturers who recently met in Convention is equal to about $150,000,000. At least one-half of this might be made up from whisky. We perceive that the Chairman of the whisky men has been called on for his views as to the best way to collect the tax. This looks odd, to say the least; and is likely to result in nothing beneficial to the revenue. The first and second years of the tax the revenue was collected with a tolerable degree of honesty, as the figures show. It would appear that better brains are employed in devising ways to defraud the revenue than there are in administering the law. Clearly this being so, the need is better brains on the side of the Government. It would be a sad thing to admit that fraud can beat the Government in securing talent and that it thus wins the day. If it indeed be true that the revenue from whisky has fallen off in consequence of fraud, Congress cannot give up the contest, but is bound to continue it with increased determination. There are good reasons for suspecting that the trouble begins at Washington. The testimony of Commissioner ROLLINS is instructive on this point. Millions of revenue, he says, have been lost by putting good men out and bad men in office. If there are to be any more Investigating Committees, this testimony is highly suggestive. The penalties are in no manner equal to the offense. Let them be increased to an extent that will make the frauds so perilous that even bad men will hesitate to take the risk. If the result should be that revenue and whisky both are driven out of existence, the Government and humanity would be immensely the gainer.

"ORGANIZE VICTORY."

The leading Democratic paper in New York proposes to "organize victory" by circulating Democratic papers and documents. With the Republicans the suggestion should have all the force it is intended to have with the Democrats. Nor should active effort be delayed too long. No agency can be employed with anything like the effect that papers and documents will have. It should be the main reliance of the Republican party in the opening Presidential canvass, and, indeed, in every canvass. It is a lamentable fact, however, that in every contest, especially for President, tens of thousands of dollars are thrown away in useless parades and show which convince no one; when a small part of the money would be a safe reliance if laid out in reading matter. At any rate, the latter should never be omitted to gratify the desire for the former. The time has already come when Republicans should begin to sow the seed, by circulating newspapers and documents. Therefore, we beg leave to suggest to our political friends that the labor of the new year cannot be begun in a better way than by getting up clubs for the COMMERCIAL. We gratefully acknowledge the success of those who have already sent us names; but thousands in the place of hundreds should be circulated. If our friends think some other paper will answer the purpose better, let them make their selection, if it be only at once and with liberality. In clubs of twenty the COMMERCIAL will be sent for $1 50 a year, and a copy will be given to the person who gets up the club. If a greater amount or a greater variety of reading can be bought for an equal sum, we do not know it. With GRANT for our candidate, and Freedom and Progress our watchword, let us go directly to the heads and hearts of the people.

TO INSURE HONESTY.

The Manufacturers' Convention last week did nothing more to the point than when it took ground in favor of a law whereby applicants for Revenue offices must go before a Board of Examiners, to have their capacity, honesty and general qualifications inquired into. This suggestion was made in the COMMERCIAL months ago and has been repeatedly urged since. It will be a happy day for the country and the tax-ridden people when this system in selecting officers becomes the ruling one. Competent and faithful men in office is something to strive for, and the party that goes to work determinedly to bring it about will gain a thousand times more strength with the people than the possession of the offices which would be lost by a non-partizan system of making the appointments would confer. There is a great deal that is thoroughly bad and corrupting in the squabble for office which takes place every four years, to say nothing of the intermediate bushwhacking. In our judgment, the only consideration should be fitness; and whoever, after a rigid examination, obtains an office should, as a rule, hold it so long as he lives up to the high standard prescribed. The Board of Examiners would be a very important body. It would fix the character of the civil service. It is only by the most rigid scrutiny that the character of the Army and Navy is kept up. A no less rigid scrutiny should be instituted in every other branch of the Government and an equal degree of responsibility should be exacted in the performance of every duty in every office. We are loath to believe that as much honesty as human nature is capable of furnishing cannot be infused into every branch of the public service; and we thank the Manufacturers' Convention for the stand it took in favor of a rigid examination of every applicant for office in the revenue service. With equal propriety the recommendation might have been made universal.

THE COMFORT OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

The management of railways in the United States is susceptible of great improvement, not only with regard to securing the safety, but likewise the comfort of passengers. It is granted that the safety of passengers from injury and death should be placed above every other consideration, but even this important matter is sadly neglected on many roads. It is with reference to the comfort of passengers, however, that we design speaking at present. It is conceded that railway companies possess and should exercise a reasonable discretion in the management of trains, but this discretion should not only have in view the profit and interests of the companies, but also the convenience and comfort of passengers and shippers, by whom the companies are sustained. Suitable depots and station houses are indispensably necessary, and some of our roads are very negligent in not providing these. Station houses for the accommodation of passengers are scarcely ever erected as soon as required, and some of the railway companies exhibit a very niggardly policy in reference to this matter. Mere "watch boxes" are provided, and these are kept in the most filthy and dilapidated condition, until the people, by persistent petitioning and "praying," sometimes force a compliance with their reasonable demands. The neglect to build suitable station houses is a "penny-wise and pound foolish" policy, and retards the business and prosperity of the roads. Passengers are also entitled to the use of comfortable cars, with all the improvements which modern skill can suggest. Some of the roads are lamentably behind in this respect, furnishing cars of a very indifferent character, and yet charging as much fare per mile as any other company. The management of trains is a very important matter, and improvements might be made which would greatly conduce to the benefit of travelers. The right which companies reserve to classify their passengers is a proper one, but it is frequently exercised without due consideration, and leads to very serious discontent. In this country, where money and dress are no indices to social standing or respectability, anything like special favors or preferment, where all are upon a perfect equality as to rights, is severely condemned, and justly so. It often happens, too, when good judgment and sound discretion are wanting in those who have the charge of trains, the most unwarrantable distictions are made. We have ruffians as well as gentlemen in broadcloth; and we have gentlemen as well as rowdies in homespun. We have ladies in calico, and those who are not ladies in silks, and hence the classification becomes a very difficult and delicate matter—so much so, indeed, that it might be well to abolish it altogether, and substitute instead the rule of giving each man and woman the privilege to choose a seat wherever one may be found vacant. All who have traveled on railway trains have observed that, in the winter season, scarcely any attention whatever is paid to the temperature of the atmosphere. Often times on entering a car the passenger is almost stifled with heat, and before he reaches his destination he may be suffering from cold. It is admitted that the atmosphere of a railway car, in motion, cannot be kept at an even temperature, as in a parlor, but the extremes of suffocation and freezing might be easily avoided. Brakesmen should at least be prohibited from making the stove red hot every time they come in from the platform, and spirting tobacco juice over it while they remain. The temperature of the cars is an important matter, and ought to receive more attention at the hands of trainmen. The subjecting of passengers to annoyance from peddlers, beggars, etc., is one of the most serious faults of railway companies. Mendicants of all kinds are permitted (and doubtless for a consideration paid to some one) to enter the cars and relate their "tales of sorrow," either orally or by card, and play upon the sympathies of passengers. This begging on railways is reduced to a system, and it is astonishing to see how quickly a sharp operator, even without eyes, can "pluck" a whole train, and retire with a pocket full of "stamps." Then comes the vendor of "yellow kivered" literature, who pules your lap full of the vilest stuff that ever issued from pen or brain, and asks you, in a short, piercing, impertinent tone, to buy his wares. The passenger has scarcely got rid of these caterers to the intellect, when in pops a representative of another class—those who supply the stomach. He is anxious to appease your hunger with pop corn, cream candy, or gum drops, at the rate of twenty-five cents per ounce. Then comes the "confidence boy," with his big envelopes, containing a hundred and one articles of value, and "all for a quarter." Thus one nuisance follows close upon another, and if the passenger is so unlucky as not to have had his eye teeth cut, he will find himself entirely out of "fractional" by the time he reaches his destination. The article most sought for by the traveler—the daily newspaper—is generally kept back until the market for trash has been exhausted, or perhaps not offered for sale at all. The reason of this is, that there is a greater profit made on the *Police Gazette*, and publications of a similar character; and, if the daily papers were offered first, there would be less demand for the vile and corrupting literature of the day. Whatever discretion may be reserved to railway companies, in the management of their trains, they have no right to subject their passengers to annoyance and pillage in the manner indicated, and especially to permit ladies and gentlemen to be insulted by having vile papers and periodicals thrust into their faces. That company will take a step in advance, and swell its receipts also, which adopts a rule abolishing all begging and dickering on its trains. Passengers are entitled to protection from all petty annoyances, and have a right to the highest degree of comfort and convenience which it is in the power of the companies to bestow.

The Alabama Claims.

The announcement in the President's Message of the failure of the negotiations between the governments of the United States and England, for the settlement of the Alabama claims, has produced a deep sensation in England. The magnitude of the issues involved are generally understood in that country, and there is a manifest uneasiness upon the subject. There are probably no grounds for anticipating that the two countries will immediately or prospectively come to blows upon the question, but the difficulties are perplexing enough to cause some anxiety. Lord Stanley seems to take nearly the same views which prevented a settlement when Earl Russell was in the British Foreign Department.

The differences may be briefly stated. They originated on the basis of arbitration, to which both countries were agreed. The English Government positively refuses to submit to arbitration the question of the *right* of England to concede belligerent rights to the Southern States. Lord Stanley, following the example of Earl Russell, takes the position that England has the sole right to determine the *status* of combatant powers, and refuses, for reason, grounded on "self respect," to have this *right* passed upon by any other power. Thereupon, Mr. Seward writes to Minister Adams:

> We are now strictly informed by Lord Stanley's letter that the limited reference of the so-called *Alabama* claims which Lord Stanley purposes, is refused upon the condition that the United States shall waive before the arbitration, the position they have constantly maintained from the beginning, namely, that in the Queen's Proclamation of 1861, which accorded belligerent rights to insurgents against the authority of the United States, was not justified either on the grounds of necessity or of those rights, and therefore was an act of wrongful intervention, a departure from the obligation of existing treaties, and a blow without the sanction of the law of nations. The condition being inadmissible, the proposed limited reference is therefore declined.

The point which Secretary Seward refuses to concede to England really embraces the whole position for which we contend. If England had a right to extend belligerent rights to the rebel States, the question of damages by the *Alabama* and other anglo-Confederate privateers, is narrowed down merely to a pecuniary point.

The new phases of the question will be looked for with interest. Mr. Seward has refused to go into conference upon the bases proposed by Lord Stanley. It remains to be seen what action will be taken by the English Government.

Important Principle Decided.

The breaking down of the platform of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Johnstown, on the occasion of the visit of President Johnson, on September, 1866, by which several persons were killed, and a large number crippled for life, is fresh in the memory of our readers. A large number of suits have been instituted against the company for damages, and one of these—Gillis vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—was recently disposed of before Judge Taylor, at Ebensburg. This was a test case, and the issue turned upon a single question, namely—whether the railroad company was bound to so construct their platform that it would support any weight which might be put upon it, or whether they were only required to make it sufficiently strong and safe to transact their ordinary business. The evidence was very voluminous, and the arguments of counsel most elaborate. His Honor, Judge Taylor, in an equally elaborate opinion, decided the legal point against the plaintiff, and instructed the jury to find for the defendant without leaving the box. The counsel for the plaintiff will appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court below. Until a decision is reached before the higher Court, it is understood that no other case growing out of the fall of the platform will be tried by them in Cambria county.

Great Guns.

We are glad to hear that it is probable that, notwithstanding the opposition of interested parties, the Government will continue to order largely the "great guns" of the Fort Pitt Foundry—now famous all over the world. The emphatic indorsement of these guns by General Grant will be of great weight, backed as it is by results which experience has furnished. As pertinent to this subject, we quote the following from the New York *Times:*

> The Tribune "demurs" to Admiral Porter's assertion that we at the harbor of St. Thomas "do not need to be impregnable, to a few 15-inch guns. "The one thing that costs is a gun." The editor of the *Tribune* ought to be a good judge on this point, for we believe it is within his bitter experience that the "one thing that costs is a gun," especially if it is not built and sold, after all. However, the Vice-Admiral does not allude to experimental ordnance, divided by theorists, but to our national heavy smooth-bores. As the ordnance Board reports this 1,995 pieces of the calibre of 13, 15 and 20 inches for smooth-bores, and of 10 and 12 inches for rifles, are required for permanent forts—as General Grant's report set forth—he is now necessary to St. Thomas can only be enough to meet the direction of trades, and by the way, the same report says that our present lack of heavy guns is owing to the "persistent efforts for some time past to ignorant or designing persons to deal to public confidence in the heavy guns which have been provided by the Ordnance Department of the Army and Navy."

The Wheeling Iron Mills.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that the hands in the iron mills in that city have assented to the reduction of wages of which they had been notified a week or two since, but that they are waiting to see what course their fellow workmen in Pittsburgh would pursue. We can inform our friends at Wheeling that the iron workers here have wisely consented to go to work under the reduction, and that they are now working in perfect accord with the manufacturers, who, under the amicable arrangement made, to keep their mills in full operation during the winter. Our mill owners are anxious to retain possession of the large trade which they have built up here, at so great an expenditure of capital, even if they should run without being able to realize anything more than a mere nominal profit; and it will be to the manifest advantage of our mill hands, as well as all others interested in the iron business here, if they can assist the mill owners in accomplishing so desirable a result.

Railroad Combination.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: We understand that negotiations are still pending between the great trunk lines to the west, New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central, for a stocking of the earnings, and a general reduction of expenses. The abolishment of a great number of ticket offices, and all commissions on passengers and freights is one of the reforms proposed, which, it is said, would alone save from three to four million dollars per annum.

THE purchase of the New York *Sun* by Mr. Dana was under the circumstances a trifle Napoleonic, and no doubt a little astounding to the New York Associated Press Monopoly. It not only makes him a member of the Association in spite of the resolution to keep him out, but silences what would have been more or less a competitor, and secures at once for the new paper a body of patronage certainly worth all it cost. For this the price is not too much, and the transaction was characteristic of Mr. Dana.

THE *Tribune* speaks of journals which have "the peculiarly good luck" to be conducted by "those remarkable creatures who being carefully and specially guided and enlightened by Divine Providence, never make a mistake, never fall into an unconscious error of opinion in the whole course of their beautifully consistent lives." Of this class of "remarkable creatures" is Sir Oracle.

PRESIDENTIAL.

An extraordinary rumor was sent by telegraph to the newspapers a few days ago, to the effect that General Dix was about to resign his post as Minister to France and return home, to be presented as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The cause for this action was left to speculation, and the Paris correspondent of the *Nation* tells us the various reasons imagined for the minister's determination:

> "According to one version of the rumor, the General, foreseeing the possibility of a change in the home policy of his government, prefers to resign his position rather than risk finding himself superseded. According to another version, the General is indisposed to continue in a position which, however brilliant, compels him to spend $10,000 a year beyond the amount of his official salary; while, according to the third version, the General, as President of the Pacific Railway Company, finds a residence here incompatible with his duties as head of that important and magnificent undertaking."

Notwithstanding this explanation a "ring" is being made up among the politicians to bring General Dix out. Ask Miles O'Reiley if it isn't so.

Some of the papers are publishing "General Grant's Record," which closes with the statement that he was Secretary of War *ad interim*, August 12, 1867." They might safely add, "President of the United States, by the choice of the people, March 4, 1869."

A Washington dispatch says: It is now settled that both Mr. Wade and Mr. Colfax will be pressed by their friends for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with General Grant.

The newest bit of political gossip is a projected meeting, under Democratic auspices, to protest, in advance, against the counting of Southern electoral votes in the Presidential election.

At a meeting of prominent Democrats of Leavenworth, Kansas, held lately, the organization of a Sherman Club was had, the object of which is to put in nomination for the Presidency of the United States Lieut. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, a statesman and soldier, and a fit representative of the Democracy of the Great West, believing that the Democracy of the whole country, and particularly the State of Kansas, can better harmonize upon him than upon any other man."

Mr. Edward Atkinson, who spoke at the Grant meeting in Faneuil Hall, referred to the terms in which the late Governor Andrew declared his opinion of General Grant, which are in happy accord with those employed by the great mass of the people who are moving up to his support. Says the Boston *Advocate:*

> The case could not be put better than Mr. Atkinson represents Governor Andrew as putting it. That with General Grant's election "the vocation of trading and professional politicians will be gone," is precisely what the mass of the people hope. The "quiet resolve, common sense and sagacity" of General Grant, to which Governor Andrew looked for the restoration of peace and general confidence, are the qualities which the country depends upon as its best reliance; and it has come to pass upon that view that there may be less demonstrative statecraft used by Grant in accomplishing this end than many professional politicians would like, and we think will be done so quietly that they will hardly know that it has been accomplished. In fact it *will* be done.

The *Tribune* says that it has information that Gov. Seymour intends to abide by his late letter declining to be a candidate. Says the *Tribune:*

> Gov. Seymour is not merely out of the canvass, but his intimate, devoted friends are acting as they would never do if he were desirous to run in any contingency. We know some of those friends personally, and know that they are in good faith supporting other candidates. Governor Seymour does not propose to have renounced political life, and he may accept some other position should it be tendered him, but he is out of the race for next President.

According to a letter printed in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*—Wendell Phillips's paper, "a movement is on foot to bring out General Butler for President and Senator Wade for Vice President, upon a thoroughly radical platform," in expectation of "rallying to the support of the Southern radicals and true men of the North." The letter says:

> "A movement is now commenced for the calling of a Radical National Convention at Washington, on the 22d of February next, by the so-called *Johnson* claims which Lord Stanley purposes, is refused upon the condition that the United States shall waive before the arbitration, the position they have constantly maintained from the beginning, namely, that in the Queen's Proclamation of 1861, which accorded belligerent rights to insurgents against the authority of the United States, was not justified either on the grounds of necessity or of those rights, and therefore was an act of wrongful intervention, a departure from the obligation of existing treaties, and a blow without the sanction of the law of nations. The condition being inadmissible, the proposed limited reference is therefore declined.

It is represented from Washington, on good authority, that the publication of General Grant's "private" letter to the President has placed the Democrats in open hostility to him, and the *National Intelligencer*, of a late date, indulges in a ponderous leading article indirectly against him. On the other hand, many Republicans, who have not been political admirers of General Grant, have no longer any hesitancy in expressing their confidence in him. The friends of Chief Justice Chase say but little, but they are at work, and they will doubtless control the Congressional delegations and the delegates to Chicago from the Southern States. General Hancock is talked of by the Democrats since the appearance of the President's proclamation calculating him, and it appears to be conceded that Mr. Pendleton is again to be second on the Democratic ticket.

THE New York Constitutional Convention seems to be a curious body. In October last, it adjourned till after the election, having been in session some three months without accomplishing much. By so doing it involved itself in the question whether or not the act was not legal suicide. Last week, tired of Albany, it appointed a committee to proceed to New York to obtain place to meet there; but failing, they turned their attention to Troy, which is eighty miles from Albany. Succeeding better there, persons were killed, and a large number crippled for life, is fresh in the memory of our readers. A large number of suits have been instituted against the company for damages, and one of these—Gillis vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—was recently disposed of before Judge Taylor, at Ebensburg. This was a test case, and the issue turned upon a single question, namely—whether the railroad company was bound to so construct their platform that it would support any weight which might be put upon it, or whether they were only required to make it sufficiently strong and safe to transact their ordinary business. The evidence was very voluminous, and the arguments of counsel most elaborate. His Honor, Judge Taylor, in an equally elaborate opinion, decided the legal point against the plaintiff, and instructed the jury to find for the defendant without leaving the box. The counsel for the plaintiff will appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court below. Until a decision is reached before the higher Court, it is understood that no other case growing out of the fall of the platform will be tried by them in Cambria county.

Great Guns.

We are glad to hear that it is probable that, notwithstanding the opposition of interested parties, the Government will continue to order largely the "great guns" of the Fort Pitt Foundry—now famous all over the world. The emphatic indorsement of these guns by General Grant will be of great weight, backed as it is by results which experience has furnished. As pertinent to this subject, we quote the following from the New York *Times:*

> The Tribune "demurs" to Admiral Porter's assertion that we at the harbor of St. Thomas "do not need to be impregnable, to a few 15-inch guns. "The one thing that costs is a gun." The editor of the *Tribune* ought to be a good judge on this point, for we believe it is within his bitter experience that the "one thing that costs is a gun," especially if it is not built and sold, after all. However, the Vice-Admiral does not allude to experimental ordnance, divided by theorists, but to our national heavy smooth-bores. As the ordnance Board reports this 1,995 pieces of the calibre of 13, 15 and 20 inches for smooth-bores, and of 10 and 12 inches for rifles, are required for permanent forts—as General Grant's report set forth—he is now necessary to St. Thomas can only be enough to meet the direction of trades, and by the way, the same report says that our present lack of heavy guns is owing to the "persistent efforts for some time past by ignorant or designing persons to deal to public confidence in the heavy guns which have been provided by the Ordnance Department of the Army and Navy."

The Wheeling Iron Mills.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that the hands in the iron mills in that city have assented to the reduction of wages of which they had been notified a week or two since, but that they are waiting to see what course their fellow workmen in Pittsburgh would pursue. We can inform our friends at Wheeling that the iron workers here have wisely consented to go to work under the reduction, and that they are now working in perfect accord with the manufacturers, who, under the amicable arrangement made, to keep their mills in full operation during the winter. Our mill owners are anxious to retain possession of the large trade which they have built up here, at so great an expenditure of capital, even if they should run without being able to realize anything more than a mere nominal profit; and it will be to the manifest advantage of our mill hands, as well as all others interested in the iron business here, if they can assist the mill owners in accomplishing so desirable a result.

Railroad Combination.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: We understand that negotiations are still pending between the great trunk lines to the west, New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central, for a stocking of the earnings, and a general reduction of expenses. The abolishment of a great number of ticket offices, and all commissions on passengers and freights is one of the reforms proposed, which, it is said, would alone save from three to four million dollars per annum.

THE purchase of the New York *Sun* by Mr. Dana was under the circumstances a trifle Napoleonic, and no doubt a little astounding to the New York Associated Press Monopoly. It not only makes him a member of the Association in spite of the resolution to keep him out, but silences what would have been more or less a competitor, and secures at once for the new paper a body of patronage certainly worth all it cost. For this the price is not too much, and the transaction was characteristic of Mr. Dana.

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PERSONAL.

—Final arrangements were signed recently at Vienna, by virtue of which the Empress Carlotta is recognized universal legatee of her deceased husband, and preserves, with her dowry, the palace of Miramar and the Island of Lacromie.

—The Duke de Chevreuse and M'lle Jolande de la Rochefoucauld were betrothed and about to be married when the news of the Garibaldian invasion came. The Duke was a devoted Roman, and left his betrothed to stow away her trousseau while he fought at the head of the Zouaves. Fortune rewarded his loyalty, and he came back to claim his bride. The lady's admiration is divided between her hero and her wardrobe, one item of which, the morning robes, is described as richer than full evening dress, and now worn at home at small demi-toilette receptions. They are made mostly of brocaded satin, in the flowing Louis XV style, and look much like costly furniture material. The favorite patterns are brocade bouquets, joined by gold leaves and fostoons. These *negligés* are worn with high heeled shoes, and often powdered hair, always with chignons or curls and a pouf of ribbon or lace, somewhere on the head, to indicate that the costly style is not full dress.

—Gen. Hancock occupied a prosceneum box one evening at the theater in New Orleans, and Gen. John Hood occupied the box opposite. Both are very popular with the rebels now.

—Joe Jefferson, the comedian, was married Thursday, in Chicago, to Miss Mary A. Warren, daughter of Henry Warren, Esq., late treasurer of McVicker's theatre, and niece of Mayor Rice.

—There runs a story that after Mr. Dickens had returned to England and had vented his youthful spirits in that little book which has caused so much ill-feeling, he was busied with "Dombey and Son," and that he received so many letters from the United States begging him not to let little Paul die, his heart was hardened, like Pharaoh's, and he vowed he would kill him, if only to spite the Americans. There is no truth, however, in this malicious tale; for what else could have been done with little Paul? The very plot of the book demanded his sacrifice; and we are guiltless of his death.

—Dr. Conneau, physician to the French Emperor, and one of the recently created batch of Senators, was formerly secretary to the Emperor's father, Louis, King of Holland. Abandoning his desk for the study of medicine, he was appointed physician to Queen Hortense, and subsequently attached himself to the fortunes of Louis Napoleon, whom he accompanied on his famous descent on Boulogne, and was arrested and condemned with him. Having solicited and obtained the favor of being permitted to share the Prince's cell, he contributed mainly to his successful escape from the fortress of Ham. Mdme. Conneau is a prima donna of the Parisian *salons*, and is celebrated for the sweetness and the compass of her voice. The eldest son is, as is well known, the intimate companion of the young Prince Imperial.

—The Prince Imperial of France is having his young ideas taught how to shoot. By the order of the Emperor there have recently been constructed in the private garden of the Tuileries two miniature fortifications. One of these is regular in form; the other consists of a small fort or redoubt, thrown up as in the manner of a temporary defense of some position. When the Imperial family are at the Tuileries, the boy is instructed daily in the art of military engineering by an officer of engineers attached to the Emperor's person, and sometimes by the Emperor himself. The Prince is said to take great delight in these studies, as he does in all to have been expected, not only by reason of his parentage, but because playing at soldier is rather a favorite juvenile amusement and must afford a pleasant relaxation from the conning of dry lists of Latin nouns and verbs. It is not likely that the boy will soon forget those practical lessons which his father will take care to instil on these occasions, and the world may by-and-by see the result of them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has withdrawn from the ROWAND CAR SPRING CO., to take effect from the 19th inst., and all demands against the company will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business as heretofore. All accounts must be paid to them.

A. F. MARTHENS.

WANTED TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE of Eight or Ten Rooms, with modern improvements, in a desirable locality, in Pittsburgh, Allegheny or suburbs. Address, stating arrangements immediately, and to occupy between January 1st and April 1st, or even later, if a new house about being finished could be secured. Best of reference and security given. Central building location.

LOCK BOX 369, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

NOTICE

TO MARBLE WORKERS AND DESIGNERS.

A design is wanted for a SOLDIERS' MONUMENT in Diamond Market or Grant's Hill, to cost from Seven to Ten Thousand Dollars. Fifty Dollars will be paid for the design, accepted by the Board of Monumental Association, unless the party furnishing the same should get the contract. Rejected designs carefully returned. Address for thirty days,

J. W. BOLLIDAY, Secretary City O.

GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

OFFER DRESS GOODS,

CLOTH AND VELVET SACQUES,

BROCHE SHAWLS,

LACE GOODS, &c.,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Venango City.

Connecting with Trains East and West, on the Pennsylvania and Franklin Road; also, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

On and after MONDAY, December 23d, 1867, Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Venango City	7.30 a.m.	12.40 a.m.
Express to and from Venango City	10.15 p.m.	5.45 p.m.
Butler Branch Accomm'n	1.45 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Second Oil Works Accom.	5.15 p.m.	9.45 a.m.
Second Oil Works Accom.	5.00 p.m.	2.45 p.m.
First Armstrong Accom.	6.40 a.m.	
Second Armstrong Accom.		6.30 p.m.

Church Trains for Oil Works, at 8.45 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh, at 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1.10 p. m., arriving at Oil Works at 2.50 p. m.

H. BLACKMAN, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the

Dime Savings Institution,

No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

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(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

Nos. 221 and 223,

Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Invites the attention of the Trade to his extensive Stock of

GROCERIES,

OLD RYE WHISKY,

BRANDIES,

CHAMPAGNE WINE, etc.,

WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

MOET & CHANDON'S

IMPERIAL (Green Seal), AND OTHER BRANDS.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes. Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 29 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. MEISSNER.

1868. **DIARIES,** 1868.

OF THE USUAL VARIETIES,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN

Corner of Wood and Third street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

No. 235 Liberty street.

CORN.

NEW EAR AND SHELLED CORN

WANTED BY

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 Liberty street.

POULTRY.

50 DRESSED TURKEYS,

Received per express this day, and for sale at

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,

360 Liberty street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d

DYSPEPSIA

Has sent thousands to untimely graves who might have been saved by

METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

If they had but known their value. The worst cases to be cured by them. For sale by all Druggists.

METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM

Is fast taking the place of all the old fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent colds, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price $1.

The Daily Commercial

THE CONSEQUENCES OF SKATES.

There is a little foot
That I know of somewhere,
I wish I were the ice,
That I might freeze it there.

There is a little hand
To which caresses linger,
And if I were Jack Frost,
I think I'd pinch a finger. ;

There is a music mouth,
Where crimson bushes mingle;
I wish I were the cold,
To bite them into tingle.

There is a pair of eyes,
Of shining with tresses golden;
I wish I were the veil
To ne'er be seen beholden.

There is an angel tree
With an angel bonnet;
I wish I were a snow-storm,
To melt in flakes upon it.

There is a little heart
My heart throbs at each minute;
And I would give the word
To win it, only win it.

There is a little girl
Skates somewhere hereabout;
And if I were her skates,
I never would wear out.

OUR NEW SPORTING GROUND.

A Thrilling Walrus Hunt.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Port Clarence, Russian America, narrates the following:

While at Kingegan, an Esquimaux village of 200 inhabitants, on the straits, I accompanied the natives in one of their walrus hunts in Behring's Sea, which was both dangerous and exciting. Before venturing into the straits, North winds are chosen, and incantations performed to insure safety. Their boats, which are made of walrus hides stretched over light wooden frames of driftwood, fifteen feet long, are kept near the water's edge in readiness to start without loss of time. With the wind right, we started. About fifty boats, each containing nine Esquimaux, shoved off from the land ice at the same time, and a general race was indulged in as we paddled out to sea.

The scene was grand and exciting. Every Indian pulled with all his strength, shouting and hooting as they dodged among the ice floes with bare heads, and hair streaming in the wind. This was kept up until we were about forty miles out from shore, when they became separated in their search for walrus. Here a stop was made to listen for the bark of the animals which were heard about a mile ahead of us. One of the Indians exclaimed, Ah-mal-vak-tok (great many) and we paddled hastily forward until we were in sight of the walrus, which were lying on the floes in large numbers, as far as the eye could reach, barking and playing with their young. Here another stop was made, and everything gotten ready for the attack. Spears, guns, and harpoons were placed where they could be seized instantly, and a large walrus-hide rope was secured the whole length of the boat just inside the gunwales, to each end of which were attached large sealskin buoys.

Kap-si-tuks were put on over their deerskin coats, and every dark object carefully hidden from the view of the animals. After these preparations we paddled rapidly and noiselessly forward, shooting the bow of the boat up on to the floe which had been selected with the largest number of walrus upon it. As they plunged off into the water each Indian buried his spear into one of them, and fastened the line attached to its head to the rope connecting the buoys in the boat, which were immediately thrown overboard and the captured walrus allowed to plunge and snort around in the water, as they come to the surface they are killed by thrusting a long lance through the body, or shot in the head when they do not come close enough to be lanced. When all were killed they were towed to a large floe, hauled out, skinned and dressed.

This is the work of but a moment, as those squilmaux are well skilled in the use of the knife and thoroughly understand the anatomy of these animals. One of them extracted the bullet from the brain of a large walrus which I had shot, and gave it to me as a remembrance of the hunt. After the operation of dressing, every part of the animal, except the gall, for which they have no use, was thrown into the boat, and we started for more, paddling and sailing around among the floes for nearly two days without success. A heavy fog settled down upon us, and we were lost for several hours, when it cleared away with a strong South wind, which rendered our position extremely critical,

"The ice was here, the ice was there.
The ice was all around,
It crack'd and growl'd and roar'd and howl'd,
Like noises in a swound."

Our escape seemed almost miraculous, an opening happening to occur, through which we dodged until we reached open water, when we set sail and reached shore in safety after being three days out, with but very little to eat. Several boats have gone out in this manner and never returned.

The bark Clara Belle arrived here June 27, and we are once more in communication with the world, and about to bid adieu to our Arctic prison. Never did men feel more rejoiced than did our party when the vessel sailed into anchorage in this port. Starvation with all its attendant evils, fled with her approach, and the sufferings were forgotten in her arrival. We reinformed that this is now United States territory and the Stars and Stripes are now floating over our station in honor of the event. The Clara Belle will take us to Plover Bay, E. S., where will await the arrival of the Nightingale, while she will go to gather the other parties at that place, after which we shall all start for home.

Soyer's Christmas Pudding.

This receipt, if closely followed, would, at his festive season of the year, save tons of fruit and other expensive ingredients, which are partly wasted for the want of knowing how to turn them to the best advantage. This pudding will be found sufficient for eight persons after a Christmas dinner. Carefully prepare the following previous to mixing the pudding: Four ounces of stoned raisins, four ounces of sultanas, half a pound of well-cleaned currants, half a pound of beef suet chopped fine, two ounces of powdered white sugar, four ounces of flour, half a pound of bread-crumbs, twelve bitter almonds blanched, chopped small, half a nutmeg, grated, two ounces of candied citron, the peel of half a small lemon, chopped fine, separately, put in a basin, break over four eggs, and add half a gill of brandy. Mix these all well the evening before wanted, cover over till the morning; and when all is prepared, add half a gill of milk, again well stir your pudding; slightly butter a cloth, sprinkle a little flour over, put it in a basin, pour in the mixture, tie your cloth in the usual way, not too tight; put in half a gallon of boiling water; add more now and then if required, let it simmer two hours and thirty minutes, turn out of cloth, and serve on a hot dish.

Serve plain, if preferred, or with the sauce only. After which, when at the dining room door, pour round a gill of either brandy or rum, which set on fire with a piece of paper; place the dish on the table, let it burn half a minute, and pour over it a sauce, made as follows—half a pint of ordinary plain melted butter, rather thick, add to it two teaspoonfuls of sugar, the juice of half a lemon, and a pat of butter; stir quick; pour over your pudding when very hot. In the event of some of the ingredients, such as almonds, candied orange or lemon peel not being obtainable in some country places, the pudding will still be good, although not so delicate in flavor.

According to the reports of several Charleston journals, extensive deposits of guano are to be found in South Carolina. The new fertilizer contains from sixty to seventy-five per cent. of pure phosphate, and is of superior value to the Peruvian article which pays $90 per ton. From statements published, we are informed that the deposits cover an aera of several square miles along the banks of the river Ashley, and can, when brought into market, immediately command a price of $100,000,000. The deposits are easily accessible, being only a few miles from Charleston, to whose business men they will furnish an article of exportation capable of restoring its former prosperity. The journal says that King Cotton is forever dethroned by King Guano.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM Are your children subject to the Croup? Remember it comes like a thief in the night. If you have their it to keep a bottle of this wonderful medicine in the house. The dose is small and it never fails to effect a cure.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Universal Philanthropy—Nearly one million boxes of pills are every month distributed throughout the towns and villages of the United States and Canada, and an almost equal amount of Ointment accompanies these orders. It may be said with truth, that Holloway's medicines are "Messengers of Joy, carrying healing on their wings" to millions oppressed by every form and type of disease. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War. eod

☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 543 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal:"

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

FR. SPOSHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 172 Smithfield street. C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. 6m5

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HORNE & CO.'S

GREAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

OF THE DAY.

The Largest Store,

THE LARGEST STOCK,

The Best Assortment

IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.

IF YOU WANT

Christmas or New Year's Gifts,

COME TO

Nos. 77 and 79

MARKET STREET.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL

Cheaper than the Cheapest,

A LARGE STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

1,000 Dozen Handkerchiefs,

JUST OPENED,

ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES,

AND AT

NEW YORK PANIC PRICES!

Real and Imitation Laces,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SETS,

COLLARS,

BARBES, COIFFEURS,

IN

POINTS,

POINT ABLIQUES AND

VALENCIENNES.

The Latest Importations

AND

CHOICE PATTERNS.

Embroideries, a splendid line,

Infant Robes, Caps and Waists.

Brecha Scarfs, very cheap.

Beautiful Pieces of Embroidery.

Fine Slipper Patterns.

Fine Silk Suspenders, Embroidered.

Cloak and Dress Ornaments.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts.

Zephyr Knit Goods.

Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Mittens, Basques.

Two cases Balmoral Skirts, fresh goods, at $1 00.

Two cases Shirts and Drawers, at 50 cents.

600 Pair Real French Corsets, at $1 00.

Gloves and Hosiery, all kinds, and cheaper than ever.

Brooches, Sets, Pins, Money Bags and Fancy Goods.

Fine Silk Umbrellas.

50 dozen Bradley's Duplex Skirt, at $1 00, a great bargain; and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Good Fleecy Lined Hose, 20 cents.

Extra Fleecy Lined Hose, 25 cents.

Ladies' Fine Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50.

600 good and fashionable Hoop Skirts, at 50 cents, just received.

WE ASK YOU TO CALL

AND

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

GOOD GOODS

AND

Low Prices.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Nos. 77 and 79

MARKET STREET,

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

PIANO AND ORGAN,

SCHOMACKER'S

GOLD MEDAL PIANO

AND

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the late valuable improvements in producing the most perfect *pipe quality of tone* of any similar instrument made in this country. Its simple and compact construction, and not liable to get out of order. *Carpenter's Patent Top Remedial Truss* is only to be found in this Organ. Prices from $100 to $550. Warranted for Five Years.

Barr, Knake & Buettler,

12 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh.

AT

EVANS' NOVELTY,

THE LARGEST

AND

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

Christmas Presents,

IN THE CITY.

Fresh and desirable stock, offered at prices never before known in Pittsburgh.

Watches,
Silver Plated Ware, of every description;
Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Dominoes and Games &c.,
Meerschaum Pipes,
Ladies' Purses,
Traveling Bags,
Watch Stands,
Note Cases,
Segar Cases,
Portemonnaies,
Fine Gold Jewelry,
Work Boxes,
Razors,
Writing Desks,
Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Pocketbooks,
Portfolios,
Carvers,
Bohemian and Ruby Vases,
Engraved and Ruby Cologne Bottles,
China and Decorated Vases,
Wine Glasses, &c.

The above comprises but a small part of our extensive assortment. Large line of Goods for

CHILDREN'S PRESENTS.

ANY ARTICLE ON THE COUNTER FOR 25c.

M. A. EVANS & CO.,

59 FIFTH STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANGING BASKETS,
FLOWER VASES,
FLOWER STANDS,
GARDEN STATUARY,
PARIAN AND BRONZE
STATUETTES,

AT

WEYMAN & BROS'.

SLATE MANTEL ROOMS,

No. 79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

1867. Christmas Gifts. 1867.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF

Magnificent Presents

Jewel and Work Boxes,
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
Elegant Perfumery Stands,
Cigar and Dressing Cases,
Fine Fans and Belt Clasps,
Fine Jet and Fancy Jewelry,
Morocco Wallets and Bags,
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cashmere Scarfs,
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves,
Real and Imitation Laces,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Undershirts and Drawers

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EAR MUFFS!

Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of

TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

All goods sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

MACRUM & CARLISLE.

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NOW READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

A large and choice variety of our

FINE CONFECTIONERY,

Made from Double Refined Sugar, strictly pure and highly flavored.

VANELLA ROASTED ALMONDS.
WHITE NONGET "GLACE" FRUIT.
CHOCOLATE AND COCOA FRUIT PASTE.
CHOICE CREAM IMITATION FRUIT.
COCOA NUT CHOCOLATES.
ORANGE CHOCOLATES.
VANILLA CREAM CHOCOLATES.
CREAM FRUIT PASTE.
MARSH MELLOWS.
CHOCOLATE, STRAWBERRY AND VANELLA CARAMELTS.
Also, FINE CREAM BON BONS, JELLIES, &c.
HANDSOME FRENCH BOXES, CORNETS, &c.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD STREET.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,

AT

Ed. Foerster's,

No. 164 SMITHFIELD STREET,

You will find a Splendid Assortment of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT

CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FARINA COLOGNES, &c.

103 FIFTH STREET.

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W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL,

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

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ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

DRY GOODS.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS.
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

Seasonable Goods,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERWEAR,
YARNS, WORSTEDS AND
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES,
VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,

ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

AT

Nos 77 and 79 Market St.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware,

BOHEMIAN AND LAVA

FANCY GOODS,

SILVER PLATED

AND

BRITTANIA WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

Tea Trays, &c., &c.

100 Wood Street.

mws

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons interested will take notice that Letters Testamentary have this day been issued by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES WOOD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will call and make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will forthwith present the same, duly probated, for settlement, to the undersigned, at No. 113 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES T. WOOD,
CHARLES A. WOOD,
BENJ. B. HEATH,
Executors.

December 11, 1867.

PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE IN PLACE OF THOMAS PEEBLES, DECEASED. No. 99, December T., 1867.

And now to wit, December 10, 1867, the account of NATHANIEL BALLENTINE, Trustee of said estate, having been filed and confirmed nisi, and the same will be confirmed absolutely on the fourth day of January, 1868, unless exceptions are filed thereto in the meantime. By the Court.

(L. S.) From the Record.
JACOB B. WALTER, Prothonotary.

CARPETS.

1867. 1867.

WINTER STOCK.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL WOOL INGRAIN,

A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

CHOICE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

10,000 POUNDS

Choice Buckwheat,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 355 LIBERTY STREET,

1,350 BAGS COFFEE,

GOOD TO STRICTLY CHOICE.

In store and for sale at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES. Parties wishing to buy please call and see samples and get prices.

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

242 and 244 Liberty street.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second street.

25 BBLS. PRIME NAVY BEANS;
25 BBLS. CHOICE DRIED APPLES;
10 BBLS. BRIGHT HALVES DRIED PEACHES.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for cash, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.

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JOS. NEWCOMER.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COREY & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

OF

PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS, BLACKSMITHING

AND

FAMILY COAL,

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Cumberland Coal Connecting Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling orders for others, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Fan Handle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run compounder cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders at short notice.

COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Weigh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

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GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, at Short Notice, from Connellsville, or Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAHM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. jan

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COLLARS, GLOVES, HOSIERY

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Are daily receiving all the late New York and Paris novelties, in

TIES, BOWS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

And constantly receiving New Goods in

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SILK AND MERINO UNDERWEAR.

The most extensive assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

In the entire West. Prices as low as the lowest. Call and see.

☞ FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. eod

BAILEY & CO.,

819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

DIAMOND DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES

AND JEWELRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.

NOW OPENING,

THE LATEST EUROPEAN

NOVELTIES

FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

ORDERS BY MAIL

CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

BAILEY & CO.,

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PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. McCLURG, 97 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES,

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STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.

92 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Muley, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES,

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel, Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel, Locomotive and M. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bar, Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc Oil Drill Steel.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Descriptions of Cast Steel

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Muley and Cross Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Shovel, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to any best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

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STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SADDLERY AND

CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

Just Received, a full line of

SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of

HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,

All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.

Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS HARE & BRO.,

NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

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EUREKA OIL WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils.

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils. Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

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R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. KENNY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

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REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 136 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENN', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

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MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,

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PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

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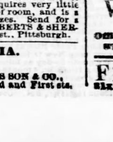

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FIRE ENGINE,

Puts out Fires instantly.

NO HOUSE SAFE Without Them.

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ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

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Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings,

Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes. Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights, Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.

We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

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MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.

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SHEATH, BRAZIERS
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PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
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Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tanner's Machines and Tools.

Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 3p

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WAREHOUSE,

165 FIRST STREET,

OPPOSITE REAR OF MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

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FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR

PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.

Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

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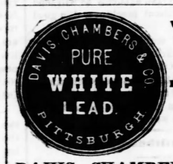
Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten.

Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns. Plain and corrugated; Bar, Rolled and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boxed or Sanger; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Heine's Patent Bernoie Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. 1m3-1y



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BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES.
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY.
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

☞ Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.

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MANUFACTURER OF

Machine Card Clothing,

Of Every Description,

FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,

WALPOLE, MASS.

An extensive reference given if desired.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SWORD'S

Self Tempering Steam Power

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE

AND

BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, dressing, in steel moulds, brick still enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the crown, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by the machine is from 90 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office.

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Near the Union R. R. Depot,

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LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common Refined Charcoal and Juniata Bloom Iron.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON;
HOOP, BAND AND SHEET IRON;
BOILER PLATE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
CYLINDER, GUARD AND FINGER IRON;
DEAD AND DROPPER BARS;
SMALL T RAILS, 20, 16 and 14 pounds to the Yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same;
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk;
COAL SCREEN IR

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.—The Republicans of this ward will meet this (Monday) evening, in the Columbia Engine House, at 7 o'clock, to nominate a ticket to be voted for at the primary election on Saturday.

PRESENTATION.—The boiler makers of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, in Manchester, recently presented their foreman, Mr. Matthew Jemmel with an elegant silver watch and chain, and a massive gold key as a token of their high esteem for him.

M. C.'S ON THEIR WAY HOME.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Hon. John Coburn and Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana; Hon. John A. Bingham and Hon. William Munger, of Ohio, and Hon. Norman B. Judd, of Illinois, Members of Congress, passed through the city on Saturday, *en route* to their respective homes to spend the holidays. Hon. J. K. Moorhead, our representative in Congress, also left turned home on Saturday.

ACCIDENT WHILE SLEDDING.—Hoyt Bendell, messenger boy in the *Commercial* Office, had his leg broken on Saturday afternoon while sledding in Lawrenceville. It appears that he was riding on his sled down the road near the Greensburg Turnpike, when he run upon the sled, on which was seated two other boys, with such force as to fracture his leg. He was taken to the house of his mother on the Pike, where he was attended by Dr. Robinson.

SKATES FOR EVERYBODY.—One of the largest and choicest assortments of skates ever offered to the public is that now to be found at S. Fahnestock's wholesale and retail hardware store, 74 Wood street. All varieties of skates, from the cheapest to the most expensive and elegant, will be found in store, and John Kelsey, Esq., the polite salesman and obliging, will take pleasure in suiting customers with what ever they may want, either in the skate or hardware line.

YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING.—A prayer meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Soldiers' League Rooms, in Allegheny, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The meeting, which was a very interesting one, was well attended, and was led by Col. F. E. Tyler. A prayer meeting will be held at the same place every Sunday afternoon, commencing at four o'clock, to which all are cordially invited.

HAWTHORNE LITERARY SOCIETY.—This Society will give the second of their series of literary entertainments at their Hall, corner of Locock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny City, this evening. The programme embraces select literary and musical performances, concluding with the ever popular scene from the "Pickwick Papers," or "Bobstay's Bachelor Party," with the full strength of the Society in the cast. Monday evening, January 6th, 1868, regular inaugural occasion. Admission free.

FIRE ON WASHINGTON STREET.—The alarm of fire about half past six o'clock on Saturday evening from Box No. 6, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Federal street, was occasioned by a fire breaking out in the carpenter shop of M. L. Malone, located on Washington street, opposite the Fort Pitt Glass Works. The whole interior of the shop was burned before the discovery of the fire. The fire was successful in confining the flames to the building. A portion of the tools were saved, and the loss will not be great, as the building was an old one.

THE UNIVERSALIST FAIR.—The Universalist Fair, at City Hall, during the nine days it may be held has met with decided success, and the prospect are that during this and the next holiday week the hall will be crowded nightly. The articles on the stands of the different ladies are being disposed of quite rapidly, and as they are sold their places are supplied with other useful articles. The Fancy Chances are being rapidly taken in the different articles, and the drawing will be conducted in a manner and the votine is also being kept up with spirit. The fair will be open every afternoon and evening during the holiday season, and all those who have not yet attended should go to City Hall before it closes. A grand promenade takes place every evening from the hall until twelve o'clock.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Coroner Clawson was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Ann Kendrick, who was found dead yesterday morning in her bed at the house of her son, who resides on Mulberry alley, near Factory street, in the Fifth Ward. Mrs. Kendrick has been in pretty good health for some time past, and retired to bed on Saturday night, feeling as well as usual. About two o'clock yesterday morning her son came home, and, happening to pass her room, found her lying dead in her bed. The Coroner empanneled a jury yesterday morning and held an inquest on the body. Dr. A. M. Barr gave it as his opinion that death resulted from apoplexy, and the jury rendered a verdict according. The deceased was a widow lady about sixty years of age, and resided with her son, at whose house she died.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Messrs. Barr, Knake & Buetiler, No. 12 St. Clair street, have now in their warerooms an excellent assortment of the popular Schomacker and Estey organ, which are very suitable for holiday presents. The Schomacker piano has been quietly winning its way to public favor for a number of years by its own inherent excellence, and without the aid of newspaper notoriety, although the unsurpassing agents of the manufacturer sensibly avail themselves of printer's ink to let the public know where they may be had. The Estey organ has an exhaustless reputation as a first-class reed instrument, and is commended by the first musicians in the country. As selecting musical instruments for holiday gifts, call at No. 12 St. Clair street.

"IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CARPETS."—Such is the caption of a very cor spicuous card in another column, by Oliver McClintock & Company, whose extensive carpet emporium at 22 Fifth street is known and patronized by people from all parts of this and adjoining States. The reputation of the firm for good faith in all their transactions is proverbial, and their announcement that they will sell all goods in their line, for thirty days, at a great sacrifice for cash, may be relied upon. Their stock embraces carpets of every variety, including expensive velvets, Brussels and more moderate priced ingrains; oil cloths, mattings of every description, carriage and piano covers, hassock, velvet and Brussels rugs and mats, and every article to be found in a first-class carpet house. Housekeepers should improve this opportunity to procure at cheap rates whatever they may require in the carpet line, as such another may not soon again occur.

The Manchester Schools.

The Public Schools in Manchester district, during the past year, under the supervision of Mr. B. F. Gambler, as principal, have been successfully managed. The attendance was large, and with the aid of able and competent assistants, Mr. Gambler seems to have given general satisfaction. On Friday they were dismissed for a couple of weeks, or during the holidays. Just before dismissal many of the scholars were recipients of presents from their pupils. In the Grammar Department Miss Rebecca Schreiber was presented with a massive gold ring, and some of her schoolmates were given books as rewards for good conduct and diligence in study. This young lady seems to enjoy the respect and confidence of her schoolars, and is a faithful and painstaking teacher.

Disorderly Characters Arrested.

On Saturday evening two young men named John Wiskinson and Wm. Cassidy, entered a car on the Citizens' Passenger Railway, for the purpose of proceeding to Lawrenceville. Both being intoxicated, they acted in a disorderly manner, and upon a gentleman remonstrating with them they commenced an assault upon him. The conductor interfered, and after considerable difficulty ejected them from the car. During the scuffle Wiskinson succeeded in breaking several of the car windows. They were afterwards arrested and taken to the watchhouse, yesterday morning a charge of insolence and disorderly conduct was preferred against Wiskinson, when he was held to bail for his appearance at Court. A fine for disorderly conduct was imposed on Cassidy, and in default of payment he was committed to jail.

The Orphans' Fair.

The Fair now being held in the basement of the Cathedral, for the benefit of the orphans, is meeting with much success. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather on Saturday evening, there was a large attendance, and all seemed to enjoy themselves very much. One of the most interesting features of the Fair is the contest for the gold headed cane, between the Rector of the Manage of the St. Paul's Orphan Asylum. The cane is to be voted for at twenty-five cents per vote, or five votes for one dollar, the cane to be awarded to the gentleman receiving the largest number of votes. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Managers: John Savage, D. Dimmey, James McGirr, John C. Barr, Terrance Campbell, Thomas Bourke, John McKeown, John O'Connor, Wm. H. Reel, Charles Mcginn, and M. C. Cain.

Collision on the Pan Handle Railroad.

On Saturday freight train No. 14, on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, which left this city at noon for Cincinnati, collided with a coal train near the village of Mansfield. It appears that as the freight train was passing around a curve a short distance from Mansfield, the engineer noticed the coal train coming east on the same track. He immediately reversed his engine and whistled down brakes, but seeing that a collision was inevitable, he leaped from his engine, an example that was followed by the other attachees of the trains. The trains came together with great violence, demolishing both locomotives, and destroying several of the coal cars. Two trakmen, named J. Sproul and Wm. Forest, were seriously injured, the former in the spine and the latter in the left leg. Sproul was taken to his residence, near Mansfield, while Forest was brought to this city and conveyed to his boarding house, on Spring alley, in the Fifth ward. Dr. McCook was sent for, and found that Forest's right leg had been caught between the cars and badly lacerated. The injury is severe, and it is probable that amputation will be necessary. The wreck was cleared from the track as soon as possible, and travel on the road was only delayed a few hours.

A Police Officer Stabbed at a Ball.

On Friday night a ball was given at Miller's Hall, near Oakland, which was attended by a number of roughs and disorderly persons. During the evening a row took place between Michael Brierton, described in warrant as a barkeeper, and Officer John Little, who was present for the purpose of preserving order, called hold of Brierton, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed the officer in the groin, inflicting a dangerous wound. The scoundrel then fled, when Mr. Little was carried into an adjoining room, and after the wound had been dressed by Dr. Foster, was removed to his residence on Congress street, in the Sixth ward, where he is lying in a critical condition, his physician, Dr. A. M. McCandless, having but slight hopes of his recovery. Brierton was arrested yesterday morning and committed to jail to await the result of the officer's injuries. Mr. Little, who is connected with the Allentown District police, is an energetic officer, and has been instrumental in capturing a number of offenders recently, among them Tom Whittaker and Morris Lucas, the ourstriffs. From what can be learned in regard to the matter, it would appear that the assault was a premeditated affair. Officer Wilmot, who had been engaged in connection with Mr. Little to attend the ball, received an anonymous note on Friday morning, but to be precise. He concluded not to go, but was unable to notify Mr. Little of the warning he had received.

United States Patents Granted.

The following patents were issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending December 17, 1867, each bearing that date:

Abram Alexander, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improved bolt making machine.

Abram Alexander, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in machines for making bolts.

C. Kingsland, of McKeesport, Pa., assignor to A. Frank and R. Montague, for improved method of constructing car wheels.

Philip M. Tierman, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improved engine support for railroad steel cars.

David Stewart, of Johnsonburg, Pa., for improvement in the manufacture of iron.

Charles Fownes, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for furnace for steam boilers.

Charles Fownes, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in hinging tea kettles. Antedated December 11, 1867.

J. B. Collins, of Altoona, Pa., assignor to self and E. E. Ricker, of same place, for improvement in furnishing gas.

Robert Gracey, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improved bolt heading machine.

Samuel Gracey, of Lawrenceville, Pa., for improved machine for squeezing puddled balls of iron. Two patents.

Samuel Gieslinger, of Manchester, Pa., for improvement in combining bit.

Samuel Gieslinger, of Allegheny City, Pa., for improvement in coal mining machine and carriage.

William Hagerty, of Monongahela, Pa., for improvement in rams for vessels.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The announcement that Mrs. Lander, supported by the most talented members of the Opera House Company and the Lander Combination, would perform "Lady Audley's Secret" at this house Saturday evening a crowded and fashionable audience. The performance, as might be expected, was a fine one, and the audience was enthusiastic in its demonstrations of approval. Mrs. Lander and her talented company go hence to Chicago.

At the Opera House this evening, the handsome Marietta Ravel will commence a brief engagement, appearing in her famous pantomine character "The Fire-fly Bird," during the performance of the "Wild Arab Dance" and fight a broadsword combat. She is an accomplished dancerine and handles the broadsword in a skillful manner, and as a pantomimist is unrivaled. Mr. F. E. Connelly has been engaged expressly to support Mlle. Ravel, will personate Mohamed.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL MILTONIAN TABLEAUX.—This wonderful exhibition, which creates such a furore wherever exhibited, will open at the Academy of Music this evening, and we predict that the Academy will be filled as it has not been in a long time, to witness its first representation. Those who intend going should go early, and thereby avoid the press incovyance at the ticket office. Seats can be secured at Meiser's.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

Completion of the Lecture Room—Interesting Dedicatory Services Yesterday—Sermons by Rev. Alex. Clark, Rev Dr. Collier and Rev. Dr. Reeves.

The Lecture Room of the new and elegant Second Methodist Church, on Robinson, First ward, Allegheny, was dedicated by appropriate services yesterday, Rev. Alex. Clark, pastor of the First Church, Pittsburgh, preaching in the morning. Although there was a pouring rain at the time of assembling, there was a large audience present. He preached from the 18th verse of the 12th chapter of John: "Blessed be the King of Israel who cometh in the name of the Lord." His subject was the Kingship of Christ. The speaker showed how Jesus is the only head of the Church, and all the people equal as brethren, that in republican government, even, there is a kingship, but not embodied in an individual, only represented. That this spirituality is a principle and lives forever, though rulers die and are changed. The kingship of this nation is the will—the choice of the people, not the will and voice of a man. He showed the advantage of a republican government to a monarchy, and referred from the Scriptures the same form of government for the church. That Christ is our King, His will and power absolute and unsupplemented by ecclesiastical leadership, or human control; that in the good society man has the right of private judgment and stands, or works, or worships, the peer of every other man. He said that, until all the lines drawn between clergy and laity, as related to Christ, between rich and poor, nation and nation, race and race were ignored and forgotten, the Heavenly Kingdom, would not be fully established on the earth, and argued for universal suffrage as a especial right of the dwellers on the land of Christ as a man among the people, and of the power of this death for the sins of the world; how his cause has grown and overcome and triumphed from the days of Christ at Jerusalem, until now the whole earth is being influenced by his power, and that the cry still is heard in the streets of "Hosanna" will yet become the song of all nations, kindreds and tongues and peoples.

In the afternoon at half past two o'clock, Rev. Wm. Collier, D. D., preached a most appropriate and impressive sermon, from these words: "All my springs are in Thee." Psalm 87, and last verse. He directed the church to the source and center of all confidence holiness, peace, and joy; that it was established on the Rock, Christ Jesus, not on Peter, for the gates of hell prevailed, to a certain extent, against the apostle when he denied his Master, but thought that Christ's language referred to himself, for He alone has withdrawn and is also withstand forever the gates, or the authorities and powers of hell. He also showed the relation of the members of the Church to Christ, and spoke of the mutual rights and privileges vouchsafed to God's freemen, and dwelt at some length on the peculiar views of the Methodist church on the powers and privileges of the laity. The Church is not exclusively the clergy in the sense of administering government, but the people, all, and that to the springs of life in the Christian, all privileges, all education, all freedom. A subscription is now in right in the public locker, but be as well as to the public locker, that the Gospel records how many people of all the constituent of the United States confess in the way of voice and vows as the sincere son of private judgment, disposition and defense of the Methodistic faith, and dwell